ADM:DEM-5348

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

Office of the Director

BRUCE BABBITT, Governor
SUZANNE DANDOY, M.D., M.P.H., Director

January 4, 1979

#14

Mr. Paul De Falco, Jr.
Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, California 94105

Dear Mr. De Falco:

Five copies each of the documents described below are hereby submitted as a revision to the Arizona State Implementation Plan pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 51.6:

1. Amendments to Chapter 3 of Title 9, Arizona Rules and Regulations for Air Pollution Control (except Article 10, Motor vehicles) as adopted by the Director of Health Services and certified by the Attorney General of the State of Arizona.

2. Evaluation form covering each regulatory change and addition.

3. Notice of public hearings, requests for publication in various newspapers, and certification of such publication.

4. Summary of the minutes of public hearings.

5. Record of Transmittal of hearing notices and rule revisions to the Regional Administrator, other concerned states, and other agencies within the State of Arizona.

6. The previously existing Chapter 3, Rules and Regulations for Air Pollution Control.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Dandoy

Suzanne Dandoy, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

SD:RBS:gc

Enclosures

1-4-77

DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

Order of Rule Adoption

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-1707, the Director of the Department of Health Services hereby adopts the following rule:

CHAPTER 3

AMENDMENTS TO

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Part 1. Articles #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, #11, and #12, and Appendix 3 and Appendix 6, of Chapter #3, Title #9, are repealed and new Articles #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, and #11, and Appendix 9, Appendix 10, and Appendix 11 are adopted as follows:

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS

R9-3-01. Reserved

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R9-3-100. Reserved

R9-3-101. Definitions

A. In these rules and regulations the following definitions in this

section shall govern, unless the context otherwise requires, and unless in conflict with a definition given in Article 8, New Source Performance Standards, or in Article 9, Hazardous Air Pollutant Standards. In such case, the definitions given in Articles 8 or 9 shall apply only to sources covered by those Articles, and the definitions given in this section shall govern elsewhere.

1. "Acid mist" means sulfuric acid mist as measured by Method 8 in the Arizona Stack Testing Manual.

2. "Act" means the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C.A. § 7401 et seq.

3. "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

4. "Affected facility" means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard is applicable.

5. "Air pollution control equipment" means equipment used to eliminate, reduce or control the discharge of air contaminants into the ambient air.

6. "Air quality control region" means an area so designated by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 107 of the Federal Clean Air Act as amended, and includes:

a. Phoenix-Tucson Intrastate Air Quality Control Region which encompasses the counties of Gila, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz in Arizona.

b. Clark-Mohave Interstate Air Quality Control Region which encompasses Clark County in Nevada and the counties of Mohave and Yuma in Arizona.

c. Arizona-New Mexico Southern Border Interstate Air Quality Control

Region which encompasses the counties of Cochise, Graham and Greenlee in Arizona and the counties of Grant, Hidalgo and Luna in New Mexico.

d. Four Corners Interstate Air Quality Control Region which encompasses the counties of Apache, Coconino, Navajo and Yavapai in Arizona; the counties Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, and San Juan in Colorado; all of San Juan County and portions of the counties of Rio Arriba, Sandoval, McKinley and Valencia in New Mexico; the counties of Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Kane, San Juan, Washington and Wayne in Utah.

7. "Allowable emissions" means the most stringent of the following:

a. The applicable new source performance standards or existing source performance standards, or

b. The emission rate agreed to by the source as a permit condition. Allowable emissions shall be calculated at the source's maximum rated capacity, unless the source is subject to enforceable permit conditions which limit rate of operation, hours of operation, or the type or amount of materials combusted or processed.

8. "Alternative method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which is not a reference or equivalent method but which has been demonstrated to the Director's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for the Director's determination of compliance.

9. "Ambient air" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.

10. "Architectural coating" means a coating used commercially or industrially for residential, commercial or industrial buildings and their

appurtenances, structural steel and other fabrications such as, but not limited to, storage, tanks, bridges, beams and girders.

11. "Arizona Testing Manual" means the Arizona Testing Manual for Air Pollutant Emissions.

12. "ASME" means American Society of Mechanical Engineers. All ASME test methods referenced as guides in these rules and regulations shall be those methods adopted on or before the effective date of this section.

13. "Asphalt concrete plant" means any facility, as described in R9-3-508, used to manufacture asphalt concrete by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements.

14. "ASTM" means American Society for Testing and Materials. All ASTM test methods referenced as guides in these rules and regulations shall be those methods adopted on or before the effective date of this section.

15. "Attainment area" means an area so designated by the Administrator acting pursuant to Section 107 of the Act as having ambient air pollutant concentration less than national primary or secondary air quality standards for a particular pollutant or pollutants.

16. "Best available control technology" (BACT) means an emission limitation based on the maximum reduction of a pollutant subject to these Rules and Regulations which the Director, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental and economic impact and other costs, determines is achievable for a source or facility. If, due to technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology, no emission limit is feasible, the application of BACT can require

compliance with design, equipment, work practice or operational standards or any combination thereof. The degree of emission limitation necessary to constitute BACT shall not be affected in any manner either by so much of the stack height of any source as exceeds allowable design criteria or any other dispersion technique. The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to stack heights in existance before the date of enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 or dispersion techniques implemented before such date. For purposes of BACT allowable design criteria means the stack height necessary to insure that emissions from the stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant in the immediate vicinity of the source as a result of atmospheric downwash, eddies and wakes which may be created by the source itself, nearby structures or nearby terrain obstacles (as determined by the Director). Such height shall not exceed two and a half times the height of such source unless the owner of the source demonstrates, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, to the satisfaction of the Director, that a greater height is necessary for the reason(s) cited in the preceding sentence. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutant, which will exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable new source performance standard.

17. "Black Liquor" means waste liquor from the brown stock washer and spent cooking liquor which have been concentrated in the multiple effect evaporator system.

18. "Btu" means British thermal unit which is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

19. "Bureau" means the Bureau of Air Quality Control within the Arizona State Department of Health Services.

20. "Calcine" means the solid materials produced by a roaster.

21. "Calorie" means the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree Celsius.

22. "Capacity factor" means the ratio of the average load on a machine or equipment for the period of time considered to the capacity rating of the machine or equipment.

23. "Capture system" means the equipment (including ducts, hoods, fans, dampers, etc.) used to capture or transport particulate matter or gases generated by a process source to the air pollution control device.

24. "Charge" means the addition of metal bearing materials, scrap, or fluxes to a furnace, converter or refining vessel.

25. "Coal" means all solid fossil fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by ASTM Designation D-388-66.

26. "Combustion" means the burning of matter.

27. "Commenced" means that an owner or operator has either:

a. Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the source, or,

b. Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

28. "Condensate stripper system" means a column, and associated condensers used to strip, with air or steam, TRS compounds from condensate streams from various processes within a kraft pulp mill.

29. "Construction" means replacement, fabrication, erection or installation of an affected facility.

30. "Continuous monitoring system" means the total equipment, required under the emission monitoring subsections in applicable sections, used to sample and condition (if applicable), to analyze, and to provide a permanent record of emission or process parameters.

31. "Control device" means the air pollution control equipment used to remove particulate matter or gases generated by a process source from the effluent gas stream.

32. "Copper concentrate" means enriched copper ore recovered from the froth flotation process.

33. "Copper concentrate dryer" means any facility in which a copper sulfide ore concentrate charge is heated in the presence of air to eliminate a portion of the moisture from the charge, provided less than five (5) percent of the sulfur contained in the charge is eliminated in the facility.

34. "Copper concentrate roaster" means any facility in which a copper sulfide ore concentrate is heated in the presence of air to eliminate a significant portion (five percent or more) of the sulfur contained in the charge.

35. "Copper converter" means any vessel to which copper matte is charged and oxidized to copper.

36. "Copper matte" means a metallic sulfide made by melting the roasted product of copper sulfide ores.

37. "Copper reverberatory smelting furnace" means any vessel in which the smelting of copper sulfide ore concentrates or calcines is performed and in which the heat necessary for smelting is provided pri-

marily by combustion of a fossil fuel.

38. "Copper smelting" means processing techniques for the smelting of a copper sulfide ore concentrate or calcine charge leading to the formation of separate layers of molten slag, molten copper, and/or copper matte.

39. "Copper smelting furnace" means any vessel in which the smelting of copper sulfide ore concentrates or calcines is performed and in which the heat necessary for smelting is provided by an electric current, rapid oxidation of a portion of the sulfur contained in the concentrate as it passes through an oxidizing atmosphere, or the combustion of a fossil fuel.

40. "Department" means the Department of Health Services.

41. "Director" means the Director of the Department of Health Services.

42. "Discharge" means the release, escape or emission of an effluent into the atmosphere.

43. "Dust" means finely divided solid particulate matter occurring naturally or created by mechanical processing, handling or storage of materials in the solid state.

44. "Dust suppressant" means a chemical compound or mixture of chemical compounds added with or without water to a dust source for purposes of preventing air entrainment.

45. "Effluent" means any air contaminant which is emitted and subsequently escapes into the atmosphere.

46. "Emission" means the act of passing into the atmosphere an air contaminant or a gas stream, visible or invisible.

47. "Emission point" means the location (place in horizontal plane

and vertical elevation) at which an emission enters the atmosphere.

48. "Emission standard" means a regulation (or portion thereof) setting forth an allowable rate of emissions, level of opacity, or prescribing equipment or fuel specifications that result in control of air pollution emissions.

49. "Equivalent method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which has been demonstrated to the Director's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions.

50. "Excess emissions" means emissions of an air pollutant in excess of an emission standard.

51. "Existing source" means any source which commenced replacement, erection, installation or making a major alteration of the type described in R9-3-301 (installation permit) prior to the effective date of these Rules and Regulations.

52. "Existing source performance standards" means emission limitations or other performance requirements for stationary sources, the replacement, erection, installation or major alteration of which is commenced prior to the effective date of the regulations as prescribed by Article 5 of this chapter (existing stationary point source performance standards).

53. "Facility" means an identifiable piece of stationary process equipment and all associated equipment. A stationary source is composed of one or more pollutant-emitting facilities.

54. "Fossil fuel-fired steam generator" means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the primary purpose of

producing steam by heat transfer.

55. "Fuel" means any material which is burned for the purpose of producing energy.

56. "Fugitive dust" means naturally occurring particulates uncontaminated by pollutants resulting from industrial activity. Fugitive dust may include emissions from unpaved roads, paved roads, tilled farm land, exposed surface areas, arid lands, sparsely vegetated lands, unimproved lands, land reclamation, construction sites, mining activities associated with overburden removal, blasting, haul road truck transport and native soil which becomes airborne from any other source.

57. "Fugitive emissions" means emissions not vented to the atmosphere through a stack or stacks.

58. "Fume" means solid particulate matter resulting from the condensation and subsequent solidification of vapors of melted solid materials.

59. "Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of four (4) pounds or more.

60. "Ground cover" means the area covered by the combined aerial parts of plants and naturally occurring mulches expressed as a percentage of the total area of measurement.

61. "Hazardous air pollutant" means an air pollutant to which no Arizona ambient air quality standard is applicable and which in the judgment of the Director causes, or contributes to, air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to result in an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness.

62. "Hearing Board" means the State Air Pollution Control Hearing

Board.

63. "Heat input" means the quantity of heat in terms of Btu's generated by fuels fed into the fuel burning equipment under conditions of complete combustion.

64. "High terrain" means any area having an elevation of nine hundred (900) feet or more above the base of the stack of a facility.

65. "Incinerator" means any equipment, machine, device, contrivance or other article and all appurtenances thereof used for the combustion of refuse, salvage materials or any other combustible material except fossil fuels. Such combustion shall be for the purpose of reducing the volume of material.

a. Multiple chamber incinerator: A multiple chamber incinerator consists of three or more refractory-lined combustion chambers in series, physically separated by refractory walls and interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts.

b. Controlled atmosphere incinerator: A controlled atmosphere incinerator consists of one or more refractory-lined chambers in which complete combustion is promoted by recirculation of gases by mechanical means.

c. Wood waste burner: A wood waste burner is an incinerator designed and used exclusively for the burning of wood wastes consisting of wood slabs, scraps, shavings, barks, sawdust or other wood material. Generation of steam as a by-product shall not affect the classification of the device as an incinerator.

d. Air curtain destructor: An air curtain destructor is an incineration device designed and used to secure, by means of a fan generated

air curtain, controlled combustion of only wood waste and slash materials in an earthen trench or refractory-lined pit or bin.

e. Afterburner: An afterburner is an incinerator installed in the secondary combustion chamber or stack for the purpose of incinerating smoke, fumes, gases, unburned carbon, and other combustible material not consumed during primary combustion.

f. Fume incinerator: A fume incinerator is a device similar to an afterburner installed for the purpose of incinerating fumes, gases and other finely divided combustible particulate matter not previously burned.

66. "Isokinetic sampling" means sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sample point.

67. "Kraft pulp mill" means any stationary source which produces pulp from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a water solution of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide (white liquor) at high temperature and pressure. Regeneration of the cooking chemicals through a recovery process is also considered part of the kraft pulp mill.

68. "Kraft pulp mill digester system" means each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the cooking of wood in the white liquor, and associated flash tank(s), blow tank(s), chip streamer(s), and condenser(s).

69. "Lead" means elemental lead or alloys in which the predominant component is lead.

70. "Lime hydrator" means a unit used to produce hydrated lime product.

71. "Lime kiln" means a unit used to calcine lime rock or kraft pulp mill lime mud which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.

72. "Lime manufacturing plant" includes any plant which produces a lime product from limestone by calcination. Hydration of the lime product is also considered to be part of the source.

73. "Lime product" means the product produced by the calcination process including, but not limited to, calcitic lime, dolomitic lime, and deadburned dolomite.

74. "Lowest achievable emission rate" (LAER) means an emission limitation based on the maximum reduction of a pollutant subject to these Rules and Regulations which the Director, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental and economic impact and other costs, determines is achievable for a source or facility. If, due to technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology, no emission limit is feasible, the application of LAER can require compliance with design, equipment, work practice or operational standards or any combination thereof. The degree of emission limitation necessary to constitute LAER shall not be affected in any manner either by so much of the stack height of any source as exceeds allowable design criteria or any other dispersion technique. The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to stack heights in existance before the date of enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 or dispersion techniques implemented before such date. For purpose of LAER allowable design criteria means the stack height necessary to insure that emissions from the stack do not result in excessive concentration of any air

pollutant in the immediate vicinity of the source as a result of atmospheric downwash, eddies and wakes which may be created by the source itself, nearby structures or nearby terrain obstacles (as determined by the Director). Such height shall not exceed two and a half times the height of such source unless the owner of the source demonstrates, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, to the satisfaction of the Director, that a greater height is necessary for the reason(s) cited in the preceding sentence. In no event shall application of LAER result in emissions of any pollutant, which will exceed the emissions allowed by the most stringent of the following:

a. New source performance standards, or

b. Existing source performance standards, or

c. The most stringent emission limitation which has been adequately demonstrated in practice for such class or category of sources or facilities.

75. "Major alteration" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a source which increases the potential emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard under these Rules and Regulations applies by one hundred (100) tons per year or more, except that:

a. Routine maintenance, repair and replacement shall not be considered a physical change.

b. The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:

i. An increase in production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the affected facility;

ii. An increase in the hours of operation, subject to conditions contained in the source's operating permit;

iii. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order in effect under Section 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C.A. § 792 or any superseding legislation), or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act (U.S.C.A. Title 16, Chapter 12);

iv. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material, if prior to January 6, 1975, the source was capable of accommodating such fuel or material;

v. Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Act;

vi. Change in ownership of the affected facility.

76. "Major source" means a source which has the potential to emit more than 100 tons per year of any pollutant subject to this Chapter.

77. "Malfunction" means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or a process to operate in a normal and usual manner. Failures that are caused by poor maintenance, careless operation or any other upset condition or equipment breakdown which could have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care shall not be considered malfunctions.

78. "Molybdenum roaster" means any facility in which a molybdenum sulfide ore concentrate charge is heated in the presence of air to eliminate a significant portion (5 percent or more) of the sulfur contained in the charge.

79. "Monitoring device" means the total equipment, required under

the monitoring of operations sections in applicable subparts, used to measure and record (if applicable) process parameters.

80. "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on public highways.

81. "Mulch" means vegetative residues or other suitable materials that adequately stabilize the soil, provide moisture and climate conditions suitable for germination and growth, and do not interfere with the postmining use of the land.

82. "Multiple-effect evaporator system" means the multiple-effect evaporators and associated condenser(s) and hotwell(s) used to concentrate the spent cooking liquid that is separated from the pulp (black liquor).

83. "Neutral sulfite semichemical pulping operation" means any operation in which pulp is produced from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a solution of sodium sulfite and sodium bicarbonate, followed by mechanical defibrating (grinding).

84. "New source" means any major source of air pollution or potential source of air pollution, the construction of which was commenced after the effective date of these Rules and Regulations.

85. "New source performance standards" means the emission limitations or other performance requirements for stationary sources, the construction or major alteration of which is commenced after the effective date of the regulations as prescribed by Article 8 of this Chapter (New source performance article).

86. "Nitric acid plant" means any facility producing nitric acid 30 to 70 percent in strength by either the pressure or atmospheric

pressure process.

87. "Nitrogen oxides" means all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods set forth in the Arizona Testing Manual.

88. "Nonattainment area" means an area so designated by the Administrator acting pursuant to Section 107 of the Act (42 U.S.C.A. § 7401) as exceeding national primary or secondary ambient air standards for a particular pollutant or pollutants.

89. "Non-point source" means a source of air contaminants which lacks an identifiable plume or emission point.

90. "Opacity" means the degree of obscuration of transmitted light.

91. "Operation" means any physical or chemical action resulting in the change in location, form, physical properties or chemical character of a material.

92. "Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility or a stationary source of which an affected facility is a part.

93. "Particulate matter" means any finely divided liquid or solid material, other than sulfur acid mist aerosols or uncombined water, as measured by the test methods and procedures described in R9-3-310.

94. "Percent opacity" means the degree to which an effluent plume or other emission obscures the transmission of light.

95. "Person" includes any public or private corporation, company, partnership, firm, association or society of persons, the federal government and any of its departments or agencies, the state and any of its agencies, departments or political subdivisions, as well as a natural

person.

96. "Petroleum liquids" means petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery but does not mean Number 2 through Number 6 fuel oils as specified in ASTM D-396-69, gas turbine fuel oils Numbers 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in ASTM D-2880-71, or diesel fuel oils Numbers 2-D and 4-D as specified in ASTM D-975-68.

97. "Photochemically reactive solvent" means a solvent with an aggregate or more than twenty (20) percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:

a. A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: five (5) percent;

b. A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: eight (8) percent;

c. A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: twenty(20) percent.

Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups or organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group, that is, that group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of solvents.

98. "Plume" means visible effluent.

99. "Potential to emit" means the capability to emit a pollutant

in the absence of air pollution control equipment unless such equipment is necessary for the source to produce its normal product or is integral to the normal operation of the source. Potential emissions shall be determined at the source's maximum annual rated capacity, unless the source is subject to permit conditions limiting the rate of operation, hours of operation or the type or amount of material combusted or processed.

100. "Process" means one or more operations, including equipment and technology, used in the production of goods or services or the control of by-products or waste.

101. "Process source" means the last operation or process which produces an air contaminant resulting from (a) the separation of the air contaminants from the process material, or (b) the conversion of constituents of the process materials into air contaminants and which is not an air pollution abatement operation.

102. "Process weight" means the total weight of all materials introduced into a process source, including fuels, where these contribute to pollution generated by the process.

103. "Process weight rate" means a rate established as follows:

a. For continuous or long run, steady-state process sources, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof.

b. For cyclical or batch process sources, the total process weight for a period which covers a complete operation or an integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during

such period.

104. "Proportional sampling" means sampling at a rate that produces a constant ratio of sampling rate to stack gas flow rate.

105. "Recovery furnace" means the unit used for burning black liquor to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium carbonate and sodium sulfide. The recovery furnace includes the direct-contact evaporator for a conventional furnace. "Old design furnaces" are those without welded wall construction or emission-control designed air systems. "New design furnaces" include both welded wall construction and emission-control design air systems. "Cross recovery furnaces" burn combined neutral sulfite waste liquor and black liquor.

106. "Reference method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as described in the Arizona Testing Manual.

107. "Reid vapor pressure" is the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile non-viscous petroleum liquids, except liquified petroleum gases, as determined by ASTM-D-323-59 (reapproved 1968).

108. "Rotary lime kiln" means a unit with an included rotary drum which is used to produce a lime product from limestone by calcination.

109. "Run" means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice.

110. "Shutdown" means the cessation of operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment for any purpose, except routine phasing out of process equipment.

111. "Slag" means the more or less completely fused and vitrified

matter separated during the reduction of a metal from its ore.

112. "Smelt dissolving tank" means a vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the kraft mill recovery furnace.

113. "Smelter feed" means all materials utilized in the operation of a copper smelter including metals or concentrates, fuels and chemical reagents and shall be calculated as the aggregate sulfur content of all fuels and other feed materials whose products of combustion and gaseous by-products are emitted to the atmosphere.

114. "Smoke" means particulate matter resulting from incomplete combustion.

115. "Soot" means the carbonaceous particulate product of incomplete combustion which may be a component of smoke.

116. "Source" means any equipment, machine, incinerator, structure, building, device or other article (or combination thereof) which is located on one or more contiguous properties and which is owned or operated by the same person (or by persons under common control) and which emits or may emit an air pollutant. The following are not considered sources for purposes of these regulations:

a. Motor vehicles

b. Fuel burning equipment which, in the aggregate with such other equipment of the applicant at the same location or property, is rated at less than 500,000 Btu's per hour.

c. Agricultural vehicles or agricultural equipment used in normal farm operations.

117. "Standard" means a standard of performance promulgated under these Rules and Regulations.

118. "Standard conditions" means a temperature of 293K (68°F or 20°C) and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals (29.92 in. Hg or 1013.25mb).

119. "Start-up" means the setting into operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment for any purpose except routine phasing in of process equipment.

120. "Stationary rotating machinery" means any gas engine, diesel engine, gas turbine, or oil fired turbine operated from a stationary mounting and used for the production of electric power or for the direct drive of other equipment.

121. "Stationary source" means any structure, building, facility, equipment, installation or operation (or combination thereof) which is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and which is owned or operated by the same person (or by persons under common control) and which emits or may emit an air pollutant.

122. "Sulfuric acid plant" means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, or acid sludge, but does not include facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized as a means of preventing emissions of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds to the atmosphere.

123. "Supplementary control system" (SCS) means a system by which sulfur dioxide emissions are curtailed during periods when meteorological conditions conducive to ground-level concentrations in excess of ambient air quality standards for sulfur dioxide either exist or are anticipated.

124. "Total reduced sulfur (TRS) means the sum of the sulfur compounds, primarily hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide, that are released during the kraft pulping opera-

tion and measured by Method 16 in the Arizona Testing Manual.

125. "Urban or suburban open area" means an unsubdivided tract of land surrounding a substantial urban development of a residential, industrial, or commercial nature and which, though near or within the limits of some city or town, may be used for agriculture, be uncultivated, or lie fallow.

126. "Vacant lot" means a subdivided residential or commercial lot which contains no buildings or structures of a temporary or permanent nature.

127. "Vapor" means the gaseous form of a substance normally occurring in a liquid or solid state.

128. "Vapor pressure" means the pressure exerted by the gaseous form of a substance in equilibrium with its liquid or solid form.

129. "Visible emissions" means any emissions which are visually detectable without the aid of instruments and which contain particulate matter.

130. "Volatile organic compound" means any organic compound that, when released into the atmosphere, can remain long enough to participate in photochemical reactions.

131. "Volatility" means the capability of a substance to vaporize or change to the vapor form.